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The other things of correct dress, of course.

W. H. Davenport

He got his authority for using the cross, he said this came under the use of Irons.

Says He Supported Wood. R. R. Penn was next introduced. He said that he supported Major Wood in every possible way. When Major Morgan died, he said, Dr. Carrington came to him and told him he was the man for the place and he would do anything he could for him. Later Dr. Carrington said that this was an absolute falsehood.

There was considerable discussion as to Penn's attitude toward humanitarian methods. He said he would not give up altogether his opinion, but admitted that the discipline, so far as he knew, was not worse under Major Wood's regime, although when he refused to sign the Carrington paper he feared it would be.

Major Wood testified. Major Wood was the next witness. He knew of no disloyalty, and would discharge any man he suspected of it. He would have reported it to the board, he said, but he did not. He had examined the prison a few months ago and found conditions entirely satisfactory.

Clyde W. Saunders knew nothing of disloyalty or of "malign influences." These were the witnesses present when Dr. Carrington was removed the second time, and were summoned last week to the board. Carrington was asked by Mr. Scherer why so many punishments were necessary, and he was told that the board was not friendly, and he had seen Penn more opportunities to show his hand than he would have allowed any one else. He agreed that he was able to discover a single sign which would indicate such an attitude. He was now satisfied that Penn was his loyal friend and supporter. He agreed that he had been told by Mr. Scherer that if he doubted Penn he could discharge him, but the board would stand behind him.

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Coming to the matter of Penn's relations with himself, Major Wood considered his replies carefully. He had, he said, been friendly, and he had seen Penn more opportunities to show his hand than he would have allowed any one else. He agreed that he was able to discover a single sign which would indicate such an attitude. He was now satisfied that Penn was his loyal friend and supporter. He agreed that he had been told by Mr. Scherer that if he doubted Penn he could discharge him, but the board would stand behind him.

As to parole, he said the board does not know what men are coming before it until it meets. Referring to a question from Samuel Cohen, of the board, Major Wood said no favoritism was shown by the board.

When asked by Major M. Martin, of counsel for Dr. Carrington, where

FIRST GUN FIRED BY LA FOLLETTE

Wisconsin Senator Opens His Speaking Campaign for Presidency.

TRUSTS ARE ARRAIGNED

Tells What Progressives Have Done and What They Hope to Do.

Cleveland, December 27.—Senator Robert M. La Follette opened his speaking campaign for the presidency here to-night with an arraignment of the trusts and an enunciation of his plan for the cure of evils resulting from the present system of government.

Mr. La Follette launched into a discussion of the plan for Federal regulation of prices as a relief from monopoly. Mr. La Follette said he had no patience with this method. In his analysis he went further and said that ultimately the government would have to fix prices of labor, hours of employment and compensation of original producers in order to fix accurately the prices to be offered to the consumers.

Great Evil in Trusts. Instead of the Gary plan or the Taft plan of a Federal license for incorporation Senator La Follette proposed his own plan for a commission on restraint of trade to relieve the country of the condition in which he finds it. The Senator gave a full account of the growth of the trusts, and describing it said:

"A tremendous power has grown up in the country in recent years. Again and again it has proven strong enough to nominate the candidate of both political parties. It rules in the organization of legislative bodies. State and national, and of the committees which frame legislation. Its influence is felt in Cabinets and in the policies of administrations. Its influence is seen in the appointment of prosecuting officers and the selection of judges upon the bench."

"In business it has crippled, destroyed competition. It has stifled individual initiative. It has fixed limitations in the field of production. It makes prices and imposes its burdens upon the consuming public at will."

"In finance its power is unlimited. In large affairs it gives or withholds credit, and from time to time it extracts, or inflates the volume of the money required for the transaction of the business of the country, regardless of everything excepting its own profits."

"It has acquired large control of the public domain, monopolized the resources, timber, iron, coal and oil."

"And this mighty power has grown up in a country where, under the Constitution and the law, the citizen is sovereign."

Although Senator La Follette made no direct reference to the President, he suggested his own candidacy, included in his speech a denunciation of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law immediately following his praise of labor organizations and his opinion that the Sherman antitrust law did not contemplate their regulation.

An Outrageous Assault. "The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was the most outrageous assault of private interest upon the people recorded in tariff history," he said.

He criticized the proposed national reserve association of the Aldrich monetary plan. The greatest menace to competition at the present time is the control of credit and the concentration of money in the hands of those who control the trusts," he continued.

"Elasticity in our currency is imperative, and must be secured, but any plan to secure it, like that of the proposed national reserve association, which puts control in the hands of the banks and moneyed interests, will strengthen the power of the trusts to get capital, and to keep competitors from getting it. Any such plan must be controlled by the people. It is the people's money that is expected to give security to any plan, and the people's money must not be controlled by those who, on the plea of elasticity will be able to use it to kill competitors of the trusts."

Senator La Follette described the manner of growth of trusts and monopolies, attributing to the trusts the rights, the tariff laws and the money trust the reason for their being.

"At any time within the last ten or fifteen years, whenever a voice has been raised in protest, it has been silenced or discredited as a lack of business and prosperity," he said. "Honest, unselfish, patriotic effort to awaken the public to an appreciation of the dangers threatening the country has been denounced as the work of the demagogue and self-seeker. Whose cause has been conspicuous in any movement—municipal, State or national—that man has been marked and proclaimed dangerous, and wherever such a leader has been thoroughly going and effective in his work through controlled press, and upon the highest business authority—every such man has been especially marked and the public particularly warned against him. But finally, the time seems to have arrived when even the most conservative citizen, the Progressive, the reformer, the patriot, has been forced to the problem confronting the American people."

The Progressive movement, Mr. La Follette declared, has as its aim the restoration of the government to the people. "The real cure for the ills of democracy is more democracy," was one of his epigrams.

What Struggle Means. "That is what the struggle in Wisconsin, in California, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Kansas, and in every other State in this Union, means—that government shall be brought back to and committed to the hands of the people; that they shall have supreme over Legislatures, over government, over Presidents, over Congresses, over courts," he asserted. "The struggle means the record of legislative and administrative achievement in Wisconsin on the so-called Progressive principles, proof of his theory that better government can be given the people by restoring that function to them."

The very backbone of true representative government is the direct participation in the affairs of government by the people through direct primaries for the nomination of candidates," he said. He declared that the old machine politicians had lost control in Wisconsin through this law. He also declared that the presidential primary system of this State is a failure.

"If there is one thing more than anything that has been put to the front in this campaign by the Progressives, it is the demand for the election of delegates to the national convention by popular primary elections, and a

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provision by which electors may directly express their choice for presidential candidates upon their party ticket. This proposition has been opposed by the National Republican Committee and by machine politicians everywhere. They dread to give up that peculiar power that caucuses and secret balloting give them. They fear the political trust enables men to control their convictions and judgment, without intimidation or espionage."

DRAWS LINE ON BEER.

Woman Justice of Peace Bars Exhibit From Her Courtroom.

Evansville, Ill., December 27.—Although the justice of the peace Mrs. Catherine W. Wadsworth has a courtroom in her house she has refused to allow beer to be exhibited therein.

Mrs. McCulloch was asked to hear a case yesterday which involved an exhibit of beer. She refused to allow beverage to be brought into her house.

The prosecution intimated that the case could not go on without the beer exhibit.

Then the justice of the peace agreed to ride in a wagon with the beer. A police officer, armed, the beer loaded into it and Mrs. McCulloch then climbed into the vehicle and rode to the police station, where the case was begun.

The case involved the arrest of a man who had been accused of selling beer in the streets.

FIGHT FOR YOUNG LINDSAY.

Efforts to Rescue Young Heir From the Mazdanian Cult.

Chicago, Ill., December 27.—Former Justice William McEwen, counsel for Charles R. Lindsay, Jr., in his fight to rescue his nephew William Lindsay, twelve years old, the young heir to millions, from the so-called Mazdanian cult, returned to Chicago last night from Philadelphia, where he discussed the case with the boy with the latter's relatives in that city.

While refusing to discuss any plan of procedure decided on while there, Mr. McEwen said that the one idea uppermost in the minds of the Lindsay family was to rescue the boy from the Mazdanian cult.

Members of the family are expected in Chicago to-morrow, along with Charles R. Lindsay, Jr., who is also in Philadelphia, and who will return at the same time. It is expected they will await the decision of Judge Pincney on January 4 before taking any other decisive steps.

DYING OF PARALYSIS.

Result of Injuries Received by Policeman in Street Brawl.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., December 27.—Policeman J. Ruffalo, of the local force, whose leg was broken in a street brawl last winter, and then sewed together, with the result that he began to improve immediately, is dying to-day at his home here. A slow paralysis which followed the injury is creeping up his heart, and will probably gain the mastery within the next twenty-four hours.

The operation whereby the policeman's cord was mended was regarded by surgeons as one of the most remarkable ever performed. Though paralyzed the surgeons gradually recovered his injury. Ruffalo gradually recovered the use of his various muscles, until two months ago he was declared completely cured. His relapse began a week ago.

CROTHERS AFTER LYNCHERS.

Maryland Governor Probing Slaying of Negro Murderer.

Annapolis, Md., December 27.—Governor C. D. Rogers has interested himself in the investigation of the lynching of King Johnson, alias Davis, the negro who was taken from the Brooklyn, Md., lockup Christmas morning and put to death by unknown persons.

son shot and killed Frederick Schwab, a white man, at Fairfield, last Sunday morning.

After a consultation with Judge Jas. R. Brashears and State's Attorney N. C. Brantley, of Anne Arundel county, the Governor has issued a statement that the lynchings be brought to justice. Both the State and local officers expressed themselves as being determined to maintain the law in the matter as is the Governor.

The county police are diligently investigating the affair, but their efforts thus far to trace the identity of Johnson's slayers have been futile, it is understood.

BEATS BEAR TO DEATH.

Hunter Knocks Out Bruin With a Pair of Brass Knuckles.

Boulder, Col., December 27.—What is claimed to be the champion bear story of the season was told by William Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., who returned here yesterday after a hunting trip of two weeks in the mountains. Smith claims to have killed a 250-pound black bear with a blow of his fist.

After the bear had killed two valuable dogs, Smith, according to the story, took a pair of brass knuckles and swung on the bear's jaw, knocking him out. Then he said he beat the bear about the head and spine until he was dead.

Mixed Heavenly Feeling.

Josephine Woody, of 746 North Seventh Street, drank a couple of ounces of laudanum last night because she thought that it would do her good. She took a couple of drops of the laudanum, and she felt better. If twenty drops made her feel better, she thought that two ounces would give her a heavenly feeling. She just passed it. Dr. Waite, of the city ambulance corps, saved her. She will recover.

RUSSIANS ARE IN REVENGEFUL MOOD

In Measure Before Duma Their Aim Commercial Blow at United States.

ALL JEWS TO BE EXCLUDED

Ban Put on Hebrews and Customs Duties Raised 100 Per Cent.

St. Petersburg, December 27.—A supplementary legislative proposal of a frankly prohibitive character was introduced by the Nationalists into the Duma to-day. It is aimed directly at the United States. According to the terms of the proposed enactment American citizens, the Jewish religion and to be totally excluded from Russia, and in the second place customs duties are to be raised by 100 per cent. unless the Russian normal schedule is lower than the American. In that case a duty equaling the American duty will be collected.

The author of the bill states that the last provision is necessary in order to deal with the import of American agricultural machinery.

The remaining points of the proposed bill correspond in virtually every particular with the bill introduced December 22 by ex-President Guchkov, providing for tariff schedules applicable to the United States at the expiration of the Russo-American commerce and navigation treaty of 1912.

In Revengeful Mood.

Washington, December 27.—Except as a revelation of the extent of the Russian resentment at the abrogation by the United States of the treaty of 1912, the introduction in the Duma to-day of a bill attacking the American export trade with Russia is not regarded with much concern in official circles here. Even if the measure should be adopted by the Duma it would require the approval of the imperial council and of the czar himself to become a law. And in that case it could not take effect before January 1, 1913, because of the continuance until that date of the present treaty, with its favored nation clause.

Indications are that negotiations for a new treaty will not be seriously undertaken before next September. In the interim the Russian general election will have been held and the great American quadrennial political convention will have passed into history. Removed from likelihood of political influence in either country, it is felt that the negotiations can be conducted in the calm and judicial temper on both sides that will promise success.

Probably Two Treaties.

That there may be two treaties instead of one is regarded as probable. One of these conventions would deal entirely with matters of trade and commerce, and the operation of its provisions would be confined to those subjects.

The other treaty would relate purely to matters of citizenship and naturalization, which, of course, would involve some treatment of the Jewish question. The adoption of this course may be suggested by the fact that the present treaty is a means of safeguarding the great bulk of trade between Russia and the United States while serious and long-protracted efforts are being made to adjust the citizenship question.

A boycott of American machinery is demanded in a declaration signed by thirty-seven members of the Moscow council, which is to be presented to the czar. According to the message received at the State Department to-day from American Consul-General Snodgrass at that place, similar action has also been taken at Kursk.

NEW BEEF SYNDICATE.

Murdo McKenzie to Head Big Production Plant at Brazil.

New York, December 27.—It was news on Wall Street to-day that a combination of American and Canadian capitalists has been formed to establish in Brazil the largest beef-producing plant in the world.

The syndicate, bought from the Brazilian government 3,000,000 acres of excellent breeding lands, where cattle can graze through the entire year without danger from freezing or from storms. The plant will be started with the largest number of cattle possible, and the capacity of the project is fixed at 600,000 head.

Headquarters of the syndicate will be in the city of San Paulo, 250 miles north of Buenos Aires. The head of the concern is Murdo McKenzie, of Colorado, president of the National Stockmen's Association, who will receive a salary of \$50,000 a year.

James Martin, Pullman Official, Dead. Philadelphia, December 27.—James Martin, superintendent for the Pullman Company for the district south of New York and east of the Mississippi River, with headquarters in Philadelphia, died to-day at his home here of a heart ailment, and recently suffered a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Martin was born in Bedford, Pa., and had been with the Pullman Company for forty years.

Killed by Train.

Bristol, Va., December 27.—D. P. Davidson, aged sixty-six years, was struck by a passenger train on the Virginia and Southwestern Railway at Gate City to-day and killed.

STATE LOSES ITS CASE

Falls to Fix Blame for Triangle Waist Fire Horror.

New York, December 27.—The State failed to-day in its effort to fix the

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blame for the fire horror of March 26, 1911, in which 147 employees of the Triangle Waist Company lost their lives.

The verdict of not guilty was returned late to-day by the jury in the case of Isaac Harris and Max Black, proprietors of the factory, who were indicted in connection with the holocaust. The jury came in at 4:38 P. M., after deliberating for an hour and forty-five minutes.

The pronouncement of acquittal was first taken quietly by the defendants, but after an adjournment to an anteroom, they gave way to their emotion in tears when embraced by relatives and friends. As they passed out through a dense crowd of policemen and children waited there. One woman, an American, tried to press through the throng, crying: "Not guilty? Not guilty? Murder! Murder! Murder!"

He fell on the steps of the courthouse lost a sister in the fire. The time the excitement was over the defendants had darted into a subway entrance, escaping a hostile crowd. Harris and Black were not charged in a wholesale manner with the deaths that occurred at the fire, but specifically with manslaughter. The case of Margaret Schwartz, a young girl who was found dead near a door on the ninth floor of the building. The main argument of both the prosecution and the defense was directed against this door. The State introduced evidence that the door was locked, and the defense refuting this contention by a mass of testimony.

GET AWAY IN THE FOG.

Three Military Prisoners Make Work for Governors Island Officers.

New York, December 27.—In the dense fog that hung over the bay to-day three military prisoners of Government Island ordered from the shore by the officers in charge of armed guards as they were about to board the ferryboat, and dodging the bullets fired at them, escaped. The prisoners were Lieutenant Cheney, General Grant's launch, and rowed to the Brooklyn shore.

Two of the three, John Gallagher and C. W. Clarke, were captured as they were about to land, but the third, said to be Andrew Brown, escaped.

SHOES WILL COST MORE.

Predicted Effect of Recent Advances in Price of Materials.

Brookline, Mass., December 27.—Shoe manufacturers here declare that recent advances in the price of materials will compel an increase of 50 cents a pair in the wholesale price of shoes this winter. At present prices, they say, the profits are so small that they are unable to pay the wages of the manufacturer. A statement by T. J. Evans, secretary of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, says:

"The shoe industry is paying higher all the time, and to make both ends meet we will have to raise the prices."

Injured on Seaboard Tracks.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Raleigh, N. C., December 27.—John Johnson, of Ridgeway, Va., is in Rex Hospital here in a desperate condition from injuries sustained in a collision known way on the Seaboard Air Line Railway near Hanson. He was picked up by a passing train, and was thrown from the car and his jawbone is shattered and five ribs are broken. He has been in the hospital since, and no indication of how he was hurt. He is a painter, and has a wife and children.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary Anderson Gilmer.

The death of Mrs. Mary Anderson Gilmer on December 26, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Everard Meade, marks the close of a life full of years and of those virtues which adorn the memory of a woman and render it beautiful and fragrant.

Her daughter, of William Anderson, of Warrenton, on the site of the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor now stands. Mrs. Gilmer's childhood was passed there. She was educated at the Petascope Institute, a famous school in her day. Her marriage to John Harmer Gilmer, a member of the Virginia Historical Society and Master of the place soon after her return to Richmond from Petascope.

From the time until her tale of years was completed she lived mainly in this city. She survived the members of her immediate family, her husband and a son, John Harmer Gilmer, Jr., who was taken by a heart ailment in the full flush of a young manhood of extraordinary promise. In her church, domestic and social affiliations, she was a shining example of womanly fortitude in the midst of trouble, her sympathy with the young, her courtesy and sweetness of manner rendering her a favorite of all who came in contact with her.

Her funeral services will be conducted to-day from St. James Church at 12 o'clock. The interment will be private.

Funeral of William Walton Harper.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

A funeral service for the late William Walton Harper took place in the Presbyterian Church at Orange to-day, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Cox and Rev. Mr. Carter. Mr. Harper was born in Alexandria in 1828. He held a position with the dry goods house of E. S. Jaffray & Company, of New York, and he retired from business and settled on his estate, "Pellico," in Orange county. He was a member of the New York Historical Society and Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for many years was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder.

His wife, Mrs. Mary Walton Harper, died at the age of 87. She was a member of the same church, and was a devoted wife and mother. She was a member of the same church, and was a devoted wife and mother.

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